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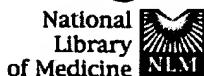
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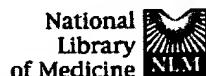
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Hum Mol Genet. 1998 Feb;7(2):227-37.
PMID: 9426258 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 3: [Agarwala KL, Ganesh S, Amano K, Suzuki T, Yamakawa K.](#) Related Articles, Nucleotide, Protein DSCAM, a highly conserved gene in mammals, expressed in differentiating mouse brain.
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- 5: [Saito Y, Oka A, Mizuguchi M, Motonaga K, Mori Y, Becker LE, Arima K, Miyachi J, Takashima S.](#) Related Articles The developmental and aging changes of Down's syndrome cell adhesion molecule expression in normal and Down's syndrome brains.
Acta Neuropathol (Berl). 2000 Dec;100(6):654-64.
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Cloning and functional characterization of DSCAML1, a novel DSCAM-like cell adhesion molecule that mediates homophilic intercellular adhesion.

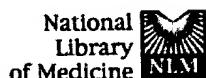
Agarwala KL, Ganesh S, Tsutsumi Y, Suzuki T, Amano K, Yamakawa K.

Laboratory for Neurogenetics, RIKEN Brain Science Institute, Wako-shi, 2-1 Hirosawa, Saitama 351-0198, Japan.

DSCAM, a conserved gene involved in neuronal differentiation, is a member of the Ig superfamily of cell adhesion molecules. Herein, we report the functional characterization of a human DSCAM (Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule) parologue, DSCAML1, located on chromosome 11q23. The deduced DSCAML1 protein contains 10 Ig domains, six fibronectin-III domains, and an intracellular domain, all of which are structurally identical to DSCAM. When compared to DSCAM, DSCAML1 protein showed 64% identity to the extracellular domain and 45% identity to the cytoplasmic domain. In the mouse brain, DSCAML1 is predominantly expressed in Purkinje cells of the cerebellum, granule cells of the dentate gyrus, and in neurons of the cerebral cortex and olfactory bulb. Biochemical and immunofluorescence analyses indicated that DSCAML1 is a cell surface molecule that targets axonal features in differentiated PC12 cells. DSCAML1 exhibits homophilic binding activity that does not require divalent cations. Based on its structural and functional properties and similarities to DSCAM, we suggest that DSCAML1 may be involved in formation and maintenance of neural networks. The chromosomal locus for DSCAML1 makes it an ideal candidate for neuronal disorders (such as Gilles de la Tourette and Jacobsen syndromes) that have been mapped on 11q23. Copyright 2001 Academic Press.

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Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule is conserved in mouse and highly expressed in the adult mouse brain.

Barlow GM, Micale B, Lyons GE, Korenberg JR.

Department of Medical Genetics, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center and UCLA, 90048, USA.

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Down Syndrome (DS) is a major cause of mental retardation and is associated with characteristic well-defined although subtle brain abnormalities, many of which arise after birth, with particular defects in the cortex, hippocampus and cerebellum. The neural cell adhesion molecule DSCAM (Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule) maps to 21q22.2-->q22.3, a region associated with DS mental retardation, and is expressed largely in the neurons of the central and peripheral nervous systems during development. In order to evaluate the contribution of DSCAM to postnatal morphogenetic and cognitive processes, we have analyzed the expression of the mouse DSCAM homolog, Dscam, in the adult mouse brain from 1 through 21 months of age. We have found that Dscam is widely expressed in the brain throughout adult life, with strongest levels in the cortex, the mitral and granular layers of the olfactory bulb, the granule cells of the dentate gyrus and the pyramidal cells of the CA1, CA2 and CA3 regions, the ventroposterior lateral nuclei of the thalamus, and in the Purkinje cells of the cerebellum. Dscam is also expressed ventrally in the adult spinal cord. Given the homology of DSCAM to cell adhesion molecules involved in development and synaptic plasticity, and its demonstrated role in axon guidance, we propose that DSCAM overexpression contributes not only to the structural defects seen in these regions of the DS brain, but also to the defects of learning and memory seen in adults with DS. Copyright 2002 S. Karger AG, Basel

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Yamakawa K, Huot YK, Haendelt MA, Hubert R, Chen XN, Lyons GE, Korenberg JR.

Division of Medical Genetics, Cedars-Sinai Research Institute/UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90048-1869, USA.

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Down syndrome (DS), a major cause of mental retardation, is characterized by subtle abnormalities of cortical neuroanatomy, neurochemistry and function. Recent work has shown that chromosome band 21q22 is critical for many of the neurological phenotypes of DS. A gene, DSCAM (Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule), has now been isolated from chromosome band 21q22.2-22.3. Homology searches indicate that the putative DSCAM protein is a novel member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily that represents a new class of neural cell adhesion molecules. The sequence of cDNAs indicates alternative splicing and predicts two protein isoforms, both containing 10 Ig-C2 domains, with nine at the N-terminus and the tenth located between domains 4 and 5 of the following array of six fibronectin III domains, with or without the following transmembrane and intracellular domains. Northern analyses reveals the transcripts of 9.7, 8.5 and 7.6 kb primarily in brain. These transcripts are differentially expressed in substructures of the adult brain. Tissue *in situ* hybridization analyses of a mouse homolog of the DSCAM gene revealed broad expression within the nervous system at the time of neuronal differentiation in the neural tube, cortex, hippocampus, medulla, spinal cord and most neural crest-derived tissues. Given its location on chromosome 21, its specific expression in the central nervous system and neural crest, and the homologies to molecules involved in neural migration, differentiation, and synaptic function, we propose that DSCAM is involved in neural differentiation and contributes to the central and peripheral nervous system defects in DS.

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DSCAM, a highly conserved gene in mammals, expressed in differentiating mouse brain.

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Agarwala KL, Ganesh S, Amano K, Suzuki T, Yamakawa K.

Laboratory for Neurogenetics, RIKEN Brain Science Institute, Wako-shi, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan.

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Down Syndrome Cell Adhesion molecule (DSCAM) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, and represents a novel class of neuronal cell adhesion molecules. In order to understand the cellular functions of DSCAM, we isolated full-length mouse and human cDNA clones, and analysed its expression during mouse development and differentiation. Sequence analysis of the human DSCAM cDNA predicted at least 33 exons that are distributed over 840 kb. When compared to human DSCAM, the mouse homologue showed 90 and 98% identity at the nucleotide and amino acid levels, respectively. In mouse, DSCAM is located on 16C, the syntenic region for human chromosome band 21q22 and also the region duplicated in mouse DS models. DSCAM gene is predicted to encode an approximately 220-kDa protein, and its expression shows dynamic changes that correlate with neuronal differentiation during mouse development. Our results suggest that DSCAM may play critical roles in the formation and maintenance of specific neuronal networks in brain. Copyright 2001 Academic Press.

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Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule DSCAM mediates homophilic intercellular adhesion.

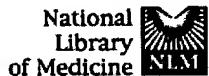
Agarwala KL, Nakamura S, Tsutsumi Y, Yamakawa K.

Laboratory for Neurogenetics, Brain Science Institute, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Saitama, Japan.

Down Syndrome (DS) caused by trisomy 21 is the most common birth defect associated with mental retardation. Recently, a novel gene named, DSCAM, has been identified in the DS critical region. DSCAM is predicted to be a transmembrane protein with a very high structural and sequence homology to Ig superfamily of cell adhesion molecules and is expressed in the developing nervous system with the highest level in fetal brain. Diverse glycoproteins of cell surfaces and extracellular matrices operationally termed as 'adhesion molecule' are important in the specification of cell interactions during development, maintenance and regeneration of the nervous system. To understand the cellular function of DSCAM protein, we transfected human DSCAM cDNA into mouse fibroblast L cells and analysed its expression. On Western blot analysis, antibodies raised against recombinant DSCAM-Ig3 recognized a 198 kDa protein band in the membrane fraction of DSCAM transfected L cells. Stable transformants expressing DSCAM showed uniform surface expression. DSCAM-expressing transfectants exhibited enhanced adhesive properties, aggregating with faster kinetics and forming aggregates in a homophilic manner. Divalent cations are not required for this cell aggregation. These results demonstrate that DSCAM is a cell adhesion molecule that can mediate cation-independent homophilic binding activity between DSCAM expressing cells.

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The developmental and aging changes of Down's syndrome cell adhesion molecule expression in normal and Down's syndrome brains.

Saito Y, Oka A, Mizuguchi M, Motonaga K, Mori Y, Becker LE, Arima K, Miyauchi J, Takashima S.

Department of Clinical Laboratory, National Center Hospital for Mental, Nervous and Muscular Disorders, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan.

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We studied the expression of Down's syndrome cell adhesion molecule (DSCAM) in Down's syndrome (DS) and control brains, using antisera against peptide fragments of DSCAM. On Western blots of human, mouse and rat brain homogenates, the antisera recognized a product at approximately 200 kDa. In the brain of a 2-year-old patient with DS, Western blotting revealed an overexpression of DSCAM compared to an age-matched control. Immunohistochemistry demonstrated DSCAM in the cerebral and cerebellar white matter of both control and DS subjects, in accordance with the temporal and spatial sequence of myelination. In DS brains, immunoreactivity for DSCAM, compared to that for controls, was enhanced in the Purkinje cells at all ages, and in the cortical neurons during adulthood. In demented DS patients, DSCAM immunoreactivity was observed in the core and periphery of senile plaques. The pattern of DSCAM expression suggests that it may play a role as an adhesion molecule regulating myelination. The overexpression of DSCAM may also play a role in the mental retardation and the precocious dementia of DS patients, although the mechanism of neuronal dysfunction is undetermined.

PMID: 11078217 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



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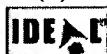
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Cloning and functional characterization of DSCAML1, a novel DSCAM-like cell adhesion molecule that mediates homophilic intercellular adhesion.

Agarwala KL, Ganesh S, Tsutsumi Y, Suzuki T, Amano K, Yamakawa K.

Laboratory for Neurogenetics, RIKEN Brain Science Institute, Wako-shi, 2-1 Hirosawa, Saitama 351-0198, Japan.

DSCAM, a conserved gene involved in neuronal differentiation, is a member of the Ig superfamily of cell adhesion molecules. Herein, we report the functional characterization of a human DSCAM (Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule) parologue, DSCAML1, located on chromosome 11q23. The deduced DSCAML1 protein contains 10 Ig domains, six fibronectin-III domains, and an intracellular domain, all of which are structurally identical to DSCAM. When compared to DSCAM, DSCAML1 protein showed 64% identity to the extracellular domain and 45% identity to the cytoplasmic domain. In the mouse brain, DSCAML1 is predominantly expressed in Purkinje cells of the cerebellum, granule cells of the dentate gyrus, and in neurons of the cerebral cortex and olfactory bulb. Biochemical and immunofluorescence analyses indicated that DSCAML1 is a cell surface molecule that targets axonal features in differentiated PC12 cells. DSCAML1 exhibits homophilic binding activity that does not require divalent cations. Based on its structural and functional properties and similarities to DSCAM, we suggest that DSCAML1 may be involved in formation and maintenance of neural networks. The chromosomal locus for DSCAML1 makes it an ideal candidate for neuronal disorders (such as Gilles de la Tourette and Jacobsen syndromes) that have been mapped on 11q23. Copyright 2001 Academic Press.

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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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AUTHORS Yamakawa,K., Huot,Y.K., Haendelt,M.A., Hubert,R., Chen,X.N.,
Lyons,G.E. and Korenberg,J.R.
TITLE DSCAM: a novel member of the immunoglobulin superfamily maps in a
Down syndrome region and is involved in the development of the
nervous system
JOURNAL Hum. Mol. Genet. 7 (2), 227-237 (1998)
MEDLINE 98087574
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REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 6649)
AUTHORS Hattori,M., Fujiyama,A., Taylor,T.D., Watanabe,H., Yada,T.,
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Patterson,D., Reichwald,K., Rump,A., Schillhabel,M., Schudy,A.,
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Borzym,K., Gardiner,K., Nizetic,D., Francis,F., Lehrach,H.,
Reinhardt,R. and Yaspo,M.L.
TITLE The DNA sequence of human chromosome 21
JOURNAL Nature 405 (6784), 311-319 (2000)
MEDLINE 20289799
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REFERENCE 3 (bases 1 to 6649)
AUTHORS Agarwala,K.L., Nakamura,S., Tsutsumi,Y. and Yamakawa,K.
TITLE Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule DSCAM mediates homophilic
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JOURNAL Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 79 (1-2), 118-126 (2000)
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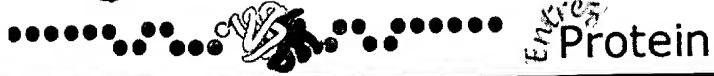
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Revised: October 24, 2001.

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1: NP_001380. Down syndrome
cel...[gi:20127422]

BLink, Nucleotide, Related Sequences, PubMed,
Taxonomy, LinkOut

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DEFINITION Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule; human CHD2-52 down syndrome
cell adhesion molecule [Homo sapiens].
ACCESSION NP_001380
PID g20127422
VERSION NP_001380.2 GI:20127422
DBSOURCE REFSEQ: accession NM_001389.2
KEYWORDS.
SOURCE human.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 2012)
AUTHORS Yamakawa,K., Huot,Y.K., Haendelt,M.A., Hubert,R., Chen,X.N.,
Lyons,G.E. and Korenberg,J.R.
TITLE DSCAM: a novel member of the immunoglobulin superfamily maps in a
Down syndrome region and is involved in the development of the
nervous system
JOURNAL Hum. Mol. Genet. 7 (2), 227-237 (1998)
MEDLINE 98087574
PUBMED 9426258
REFERENCE 2 (residues 1 to 2012)
AUTHORS Hattori,M., Fujiyama,A., Taylor,T.D., Watanabe,H., Yada,T.,
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Hennig,S., Riesselmann,L., Dagand,E., Haaf,T., Wehrmeyer,S.,
Borzym,K., Gardiner,K., Nizetic,D., Francis,F., Lehrach,H.,
Reinhardt,R. and Yaspo,M.L.
TITLE The DNA sequence of human chromosome 21
JOURNAL Nature 405 (6784), 311-319 (2000)
MEDLINE 20289799
PUBMED 10830953
REFERENCE 3 (residues 1 to 2012)
AUTHORS Agarwala,K.L., Nakamura,S., Tsutsumi,Y. and Yamakawa,K.
TITLE Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule DSCAM mediates homophilic
intercellular adhesion
JOURNAL Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 79 (1-2), 118-126 (2000)
MEDLINE 20384934
PUBMED 10925149
COMMENT PROVISIONAL REFSEQ: This record has not yet been subject to final
NCBI review. The reference sequence was derived from AF217525.1.
On Apr 10, 2002 this sequence version replaced gi:14277122.
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1: AAC17967. Down syndrome cel...[gi:3169768]

BLink, Nucleotide, OMIM, Related Sequences, PubMed, Taxonomy, LinkOut

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DEFINITION Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule [Homo sapiens].
ACCESSION AAC17967
PID g3169768
VERSION AAC17967.1 GI:3169768
DBSOURCE locus AF023450 accession AF023450.1
KEYWORDS.
SOURCE human.
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REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 1571)
AUTHORS Yamakawa,K., Huo,Y.K., Haendelt,M.A., Hubert,R., Chen,X.N., Lyons,G.E. and Korenberg,J.R.
TITLE DSCAM: a novel member of the immunoglobulin superfamily maps in a Down syndrome region and is involved in the development of the nervous system
JOURNAL Hum. Mol. Genet. 7 (2), 227-237 (1998)
MEDLINE 98087574
PUBMED 9426258
REFERENCE 2 (residues 1 to 1571)
AUTHORS Yamakawa,K., Huo,Y.-K., Haendel,M.A., Hubert,R., Chen,X.-N., Lyons,G.E. and Korenberg,J.R.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (08-SEP-1997) Medical Genetics, Cedars-Sinai Research Institute, 110 George Burns Road, Davis Building, Suite 2005, Los Angeles, CA 90048-1869, USA
COMMENT Method: conceptual translation supplied by author.
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Revised: October 24, 2001.

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1: O60469. Down syndrome cel...[gi:12643619]

BLink, OMIM, Related Sequences, PubMed, Taxonomy,
LinkOut

LOCUS DSCA_HUMAN 2012 aa linear PRI 01-MAR-2002
DEFINITION Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule precursor (CHD2).
ACCESSION O60469
PID g12643619
VERSION O60469 GI:12643619
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 annotation updated: Mar 1, 2002.
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 7717375
 xrefs (non-sequence databases): MIM 602523, InterPro IPR003961,
 InterPro IPR003962, InterPro IPR003006, InterPro IPR003598,
 InterPro IPR003600, Pfam PF00041, Pfam PF00047, PRINTS PR00014,
 SMART SM00060, SMART SM00410, SMART SM00408
KEYWORDS Immunoglobulin domain; Glycoprotein; Signal; Cell adhesion; Repeat;
 Transmembrane; Alternative splicing.
SOURCE human.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 2012)
AUTHORS Yamakawa,K., Huot,Y.K., Haendelt,M.A., Hubert,R., Chen,X.N.,
 Lyons,G.E. and Korenberg,J.R.
TITLE DSCAM: a novel member of the immunoglobulin superfamily maps in a
 Down syndrome region and is involved in the development of the
 nervous system
JOURNAL Hum. Mol. Genet. 7 (2), 227-237 (1998)
MEDLINE 98087574
REMARK SEQUENCE FROM N.A., AND ALTERNATIVE SPLICING.
TISSUE=Brain
REFERENCE 2 (residues 1 to 2012)
AUTHORS Agarwala,K.L., Nakamura,S., Tsutsumi,Y. and Yamakawa,K.
TITLE Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule DSCAM mediates homophilic
 intercellular adhesion
JOURNAL Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 79 (1-2), 118-126 (2000)
MEDLINE 20384934
REMARK SEQUENCE FROM N.A., AND FUNCTION.
REFERENCE 3 (residues 1 to 2012)
AUTHORS Hattori,M., Fujiyama,A., Taylor,T.D., Watanabe,H., Yada,T.,
 Park,H.-S., Toyoda,A., Ishii,K., Totoki,Y., Choi,D.-K., Soeda,E.,
 Ohki,M., Takagi,T., Sakaki,Y., Taudien,S., Blechschmidt,K.,
 Polley,A., Menzel,U., Delabar,J., Kumpf,K., Lehmann,R.,
 Patterson,D., Reichwald,K., Rump,A., Schillhabel,M., Schudy,A.,
 Zimmermann,W., Rosenthal,A., Kudoh,J., Shibuya,K., Kawasaki,K.,
 Asakawa,S., Shintani,A., Sasaki,T., Nagamine,K., Mitsuyama,S.,
 Antonarakis,S.E., Minoshima,S., Shimizu,N., Nordsiek,G.,
 Hornischer,K., Brandt,P., Scharfe,M., Schoen,O., Desario,A.,

Reichelt,J., Kauer,G., Bloecker,H., Ramser,J., Beck,A., Klages,S., Hennig,S., Riesselmann,L., Dagand,E., Wehrmeyer,S., Borzym,K., Gardiner,K., Nizetic,D., Francis,F., Lehrach,H., Reinhardt,R. and Yspo,M.-L.

TITLE The DNA sequence of human chromosome 21
JOURNAL Nature 405 (6784), 311-319 (2000)
MEDLINE 20289799
REMARK SEQUENCE FROM N.A.
COMMENT

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[FUNCTION] CELL ADHESION MOLECULE THAT CAN MEDIATE CATION-INDEPENDENT HOMOPHILIC BINDING ACTIVITY. COULD BE INVOLVED IN NERVOUS SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT.
[SUBCELLULAR LOCATION] TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN (PROBABLE). THE SHORT ISOFORM MAY BE SECRETED.
[ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS] 2 ISOFORMS; A LONG FORM/CHD2-52 (SHOWN HERE) AND A SHORT FORM/CHD2-42; ARE PRODUCED BY ALTERNATIVE SPLICING.
[TISSUE SPECIFICITY] PRIMARILY EXPRESSED IN BRAIN.
[SIMILARITY] BELONGS TO THE IMMUNOGLOBULIN SUPERFAMILY.
[SIMILARITY] CONTAINS 10 IMMUNOGLOBULIN-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAINS.
[SIMILARITY] CONTAINS 6 FIBRONECTIN TYPE III-LIKE DOMAINS.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..2012
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
1..2012
Protein 1..2012
/product="Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule precursor"
Region 1..17
/region_name="Signal"
/note="POTENTIAL."
Region 18..1595
/region_name="Domain"
/note="EXTRACELLULAR (POTENTIAL)."
Region 18..2012
/region_name="Mature chain"
/note="DOWN SYNDROME CELL ADHESION MOLECULE."
Site 28
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Region 39..109
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 1."
Bond bond(46,102)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Site 78
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Region 138..204
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 2."
Bond bond(145,197)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Region 239..300
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 3."
Bond bond(246,293)
/bond_type="disulfide"

Region
328..392
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 4."
Bond
bond(335,385)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Region
421..491
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 5."
Bond
bond(428,484)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Site
470
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Site
487
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Site
512
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Region
518..582
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 6."
Bond
bond(525,575)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Site
556
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/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Region
610..676
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/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 7."
Bond
bond(617,669)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Site
658
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Site
666
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Region
704..773
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 8."
Site
710
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Bond
bond(711,766)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Site
748
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Site
795
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Region
802..872
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 9."
Bond
bond(809,865)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Region
885..972

Site
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/note="FIBRONECTIN TYPE-III 1."
924
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Region
984..1076
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/note="FIBRONECTIN TYPE-III 2."
Region
1088..1177
/region_name="Domain"
/note="FIBRONECTIN TYPE-III 3."
Site
1142
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/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Site
1160
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Region
1189..1273
/region_name="Domain"
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Site
1250
/site_type="glycosylation"
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Site
1271
/site_type="glycosylation"
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Region
1300..1366
/region_name="Domain"
/note="IG-LIKE C2-TYPE DOMAIN 10."
Bond
bond(1307,1359)
/bond_type="disulfide"
/note="BY SIMILARITY."
Site
1341
/site_type="glycosylation"
/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
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1380..1463
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/note="FIBRONECTIN TYPE-III 5."
Region
1477..1562
/region_name="Domain"
/note="FIBRONECTIN TYPE-III 6."
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1488
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/note="N-LINKED (GLCNAC...) (POTENTIAL)."
Region
1562..1571
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Region
1572..2012
/region_name="Splicing variant"
/note="MISSING (IN SHORT ISOFORM)."
Region
1596..1616
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/note="POTENTIAL."
Region
1617..2012
/region_name="Domain"
/note="CYTOPLASMIC (POTENTIAL)."
Region
1893..2012
/region_name="Conflict"
/note="HRPGDLIHLPPYLMDFLNRGGPGTSRDLSLGQACLEPQK
SRTLKRPTVLEPIPMMEAASSASSTREGQSWQPGAVATLPQR
EGAELGQAAKMSSSQESLLDSRGHLKGNNPYAKSYTLV ->
IGQVTSYICLHTLEWTFC (IN REF. 1)."

ORIGIN

1 mwlalslfg sfanvfsedl hsslyfnas lgevvfastt gtlvpcpaag ippvtlrwyl
61 atgeeiydvp girhvhpngt lqifpfppss fstlihdnty yctaenpsgk irsqdvhika

121 vlrepytvrv edqktmrgnv avfkciipss veayitvvsw ekdtvslvsg srflitstga
181 lyikdvqned glynrycitr hrytgetrqs nsarlfvsdp ansapsildg fdhrkamagg
241 rvelpckalg hpepdyrwlk dnmplesgr fqktvtglli enirpsdsgs yvcevsnryg
301 takvigrlyv kqplkatisp rkvvkssvgss vslscsvtgt edqelswyrn geilnpgknv
361 ritginhenl imdhmvksdg gayqcfvrkd klsaqdyvqv vledgtpkii safsekvvsp
421 aepvslmcnv kgtplptiw tllddpilk gshrisqmit segnvvssyln isssqvrdgg
481 vyrctannsa gvvlyqarin vrgpasirpm knitaiagrd tyihcrvиг pyysikwykn
541 snllpfnhrq vafenngtlk lsdvqkevd egyptcnvlvq pqlstsqsvh vtvkvppfiq
601 pfefprfsig qrvfipcvvv sgdlpititw qkdgrpipgs lgvtidnidf tsslrisnls
661 lmhngnytci arneaaaveh qsqlirvrvpp kfvvqprdqd giygkavlin csaegypvpt
721 ivwkfskgag vpqfqpiain griqvlsngs llikhvveed sgyylckvsn dvgadvsksm
781 yltvkipami tsyptntlat qgqkkemscs ahgekpiivr wekdrriinp emarylvtk
841 evgeevistl qilptvreds gffschains ygedrgiql tvqeppdppe ieikdvkart
901 itlrwtmgfd gnspitydi ecknknsdsw saqrtdvsp qlnsatiidi hpsstysirm
961 yaknrigkse psneltitad eaapdgppqe vhlepisssqs irvtwkapkk hlqngiirgy
1021 qigyreystg gnfqfnisisv dtsgdsevyt ldnlnkftqy glvvqacnra gtgpssqei
1081 ttitledvpsy ppenvqaiat spesisisws tlskealngi lqgfrviywa nlmdgelgei
1141 knitttqpsl eldglekytn ysiqvlaft agdgvrseqi ftrtkedvpg ppagvkaaaa
1201 sasmvfvswl pplklngiir kytvfcshpy ptvisefeas pdsfsyripn lsrnqrqsvw
1261 vvavtsagrg nsseitvep lakaparilt fsgtvtppwm kdivlpckav gdpspavkw
1321 kdsngtpslv tidgrsifs ngsfiirtvk aedsgyysci annnwgsdei ilnlqvqvpp
1381 dqprltvskt tsssitlswl pgdnggssir gyilqysedn seqwgsfpis psersyrlen
1441 lkcgtywykft ltaqngvgpg riseiieakt lgkepqfske qelfasint rvrlnligwn
1501 dggcpitsft leyrpfgttv wtaqrtsts ksyilydlqe atwyelqmrv cnsagcaekq
1561 anfatlnydg stippliksv vqneeglttn eglkmvlvtis cilvgvlllf vlllvvrrrr
1621 reqrlkrldr akslaemlms kntrtsdtls kqqqt1rmhi dipraqllie erdtmetidd
1681 rstdvltdad fgeaakqksl tvthtvhyqs vsqatgplvd vsdarpgtnp ttrrnakagg
1741 tarnryasqw tlnrphptis ahtltdwrl ptpraagsvd kesdsysvsp sqdtdrarss
1801 mvstesasst yeelarayeh akmeeqlrha kftitecfis dtsseqltag tneytdslls
1861 stpsesgicr ftasppkpqd ggrvmnmavp kahrgdlih lppylrmdfl lnrgggpgtsr
1921 dlslgqacle pqksrtlkrp tvlepipmea assasstreg qswqpgavat lpqregaelg
1981 qaakmsssqe slldsrghlk gnnpayaksyt lv

//

Revised: October 24, 2001.

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The image shows the NCBI logo at the top left. To its right is a decorative graphic of a DNA double helix. The word "Entrez" is written vertically next to the helix, and "Protein" is written horizontally to its right. Below this, there is a navigation bar with links: PubMed, Nucleotide, Protein, Genome, Structure, PopSet, Taxonomy, OMIM, and Books. A search bar contains the text "Search Protein for". Below the search bar are buttons for "Limits", "Preview/Index", "History", "Clipboard", and "Details". At the bottom of the search bar area are buttons for "Display default", "Save Text", and "Add to Clipboard".

1: AAC17966. Down syndrome
cel...[gi:3169766]

BLink, Nucleotide, OMIM, Related Sequences, PubMed,
Taxonomy, LinkOut

LOCUS AAC17966 1896 aa linear PRI 30-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule [Homo sapiens].
ACCESSION AAC17966
PID g3169766
VERSION AAC17966.1 GI:3169766
DBSOURCE locus AF023449 accession AF023449.1
KEYWORDS.
SOURCE human.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 1896)
AUTHORS Yamakawa,K., Huot,Y.K., Haendelt,M.A., Hubert,R., Chen,X.N.,
Lyons,G.E. and Korenberg,J.R.
TITLE DSCAM: a novel member of the immunoglobulin superfamily maps in a
Down syndrome region and is involved in the development of the
nervous system
JOURNAL Hum. Mol. Genet. 7 (2), 227-237 (1998)
MEDLINE 98087574
PUBMED 9426258
REFERENCE 2 (residues 1 to 1896)
AUTHORS Yamakawa,K., Huo,Y.-K., Haendel,M.A., Hubert,R., Chen,X.-N.,
Lyons,G.E. and Korenberg,J.R.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (08-SEP-1997) Medical Genetics, Cedars-Sinai Research
Institute, 110 George Burns Road, Davis Building, Suite 2005, Los
Angeles, CA 90048-1869, USA
COMMENT Method: conceptual translation.
FEATURES
source
1..1896
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/chromosome="21 (trisomy 21)"
/map="21q22, between HMG14 and MX1"
/clone="CHD2-42"
/tissue_type="brain"
/dev_stage="14 weeks, fetal"
/note="derived from alternately-spliced mRNA"
Protein
<1..1896
/product="Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule"
CDS
1..1896
/gene="DSCAM"
/coded_by="AF023449.1:<1..5691"
/note="member of immunoglobulin superfamily; involved in
nervous system development"
ORIGIN
1 vfsedlhssl yfvnaslqev vfasttgtlv pcaagippv tlrwylatge eiydvgirh
61 vhpngtlqif pfppssfsl ihdntyycta enpsgkirsq dvhikavlre pytvrvvedqk
121 tmrgnvavfk ciipssveay itvvswedt vslvsgsrfl itstgalyik dvqnedglyn
181 yrcitrhryt getrqsnsar lfvsdpansa psildgfdhr kamagqrvel pckalghpep
241 dyrlwdnmp lelsgrfqkt vtgllienir psdsgsyvce vsnrygtakv igrlyvkqp1

301 katisprkvk ssvgsqvsls csvtgtedqe lswyrngeil npgknvritg inhenlimdh
361 mvksdggayq cfvrkdklsa qdyvqvved gtpkiisafs ekvvspaepv slmcnvkgtp
421 lptitwtldd dpilkggshsr isqmitsegn vvsylinssss qvrdggvyrc tannsagvv
481 yqarinvrqp asirpmknit aiagrdrtyih crvigypyys ikwyknsll pfnhrqvafe
541 nngtlklsldv qkevdegeyt cnvlvpqqls tsqsvhvtvk vppfiqpfe pfisigqrif
601 ipcvvvsgdl pititwqkdq r pipgslgv idnidftssl risnlslmhn gnytciarne
661 aaavehqsql ivrvppkfvv qprdqdgqiy kavilncae gypvptivwk fskgagvpqf
721 qpi alngriq vlsngsllik hvveedsgyy lckvsndvga dvsksmlytv kipamitsyp
781 ntlatqgqk kemsctahge kpiivrweke driinpemar ylvstkevge evistlqilp
841 tvredsgffs chainsyged rgiqqltvqe ppdppeieik dvkartitlr wtmgfdgnsp
901 itgydieckn ksdswdsaqr tkdvspqlns atiidihpss tysirmyakn rigksepsne
961 ltitadeaap dgppqevhle pi ssqsrvt wkapkhlqn giiryqiqy reystggnfq
1021 fnisvdtsg dsevytldnl nkftqyglvv qacnragtgp ssqeiittl edvpsyppe
1081 vqaiatspes isiswstlsk ealngilqgf rviyanlmd gelgeiknit ttqpsleldg
1141 lekytnysi q vlafragdg vrseqiftrt kedvpqppag vkaaaasasm vfvswlpplk
1201 lngiirkytv fcshpyptvi sefeaspdfs syripnlsrn rqysvvvav tsagrgnsse
1261 iitveplaka parltsqgt vttppwmkdiv lpckavgdps pavkwmkdsn gtpslvtidg
1321 rrsifsngsf iirtvkaeds gyosciannn wgsdeiilnl qvqvppdqr ltvskttsss
1381 itlswlpgdn ggssirgyil qysednseqw gsfpisrser syrlenlkcg twykftltaq
1441 ngvgpgrise iieaktlgke pqfskeqelf asin trvrl nligwndgc pitsftleyr
1501 pfgttvwtta qrtslsksyi lydlqeatwy elqmrvcnsa gcaekqanfa tlndgdstip
1561 pliks vvvqne eglttne glk mlvtiscilv gvlllfvlll vvvrrrrreqr lkrlrdaksl
1621 aeilmkskntr tsdtlskqqq t lrmhidipr aqllieerdt metiddrstv lltdadfg ea
1681 akqksltvth tvhyqsvsqa t gplvdvsda rpgtnpttrr nakagptarn ryasqwtlnr
1741 phptisahtl ttdwrlptpr aagsvdkesd sysvpsqdt drarssmvst esasstyel
1801 arayehakme eqlrhakfti tecfisdtss eqlagtney tds ltsstps esgicrfatas
1861 ppkpqdggry mnma vpk aig qvtsyiclht lewtfc

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Revised: October 24, 2001.

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